

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

**§ 866.3850 *Trichinella spiralis* serological reagents.**

(a) *Identification*. *Trichinella spiralis* serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to *Trichinella spiralis* in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of trichinosis caused by parasitic roundworms belonging to the genus *Trichinella* and provides epidemiological information on trichinosis. Trichinosis is caused by ingestion of undercooked, infested meat, especially pork, and characterized by fever, muscle weakness, and diarrhea.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 2312, Jan. 14, 2000]

**§ 866.3870 *Trypanosoma* spp. serological reagents.**

(a) *Identification*. *Trypanosoma* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to *Trypanosoma* spp. in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of trypanosomiasis, a disease caused by parasitic protozoans belonging to the genus *Trypanosoma*. Trypanosomiasis in adults is a chronic disease characterized by fever, chills, headache, and vomiting. Central nervous system involvement produces typical sleeping sickness syndrome: physical exhaustion, inability to eat, tissue wasting, and eventual death. Chagas disease, an acute form of trypanosomiasis in children, most seriously affects the central nervous system and heart muscle.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls).

**§ 866.3900 Varicella-zoster virus serological reagents.**

(a) *Identification*. Varicella-zoster virus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to varicella-zoster in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis

of diseases caused by varicella-zoster viruses and provides epidemiological information on these diseases. Varicella (chicken pox) is a mild, highly infectious disease, chiefly of children. Zoster (shingles) is the recurrent form of the disease, occurring in adults who were previously infected with varicella-zoster viruses. Zoster is the response (characterized by a rash) of the partially immune host to a reactivation of varicella viruses present in latent form in the patient's body.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

**§ 866.3930 *Vibrio cholerae* serological reagents.**

(a) *Identification*. *Vibrio cholerae* serological reagents are devices that are used in the agglutination (an antigen-antibody clumping reaction) test to identify *Vibrio cholerae* from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of cholera caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae* and provides epidemiological information on cholera. Cholera is an acute infectious disease characterized by severe diarrhea with extreme fluid and electrolyte (salts) depletion, and by vomiting, muscle cramps, and prostration. If untreated, the severe dehydration may lead to shock, renal failure, cardiovascular collapse, and death.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 63 FR 59227, Nov. 3, 1998]

**§ 866.3940 West Nile virus serological reagents.**

(a) *Identification*. West Nile virus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera for the detection of anti-West Nile virus IgM antibodies, in human serum, from individuals who have signs and symptoms consistent with viral meningitis/encephalitis. The detection aids in the clinical laboratory diagnosis of viral meningitis/encephalitis caused by West Nile virus.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls). The special control is FDA's